

Russian Forces Continue to Advance; Austrians Evacuate Bukowina Capital

Wilson and Marshall are Nominated by Acclamation

SUFFRAGE PLANK FIGHT ONLY ROW TO RIPPLE DEMOCRATIC HARMONY

Governor Ferguson of Texas Leads Minority Fight and Senator Walsh Upholds Majority, Who With Wilson, Consider Plank Necessary to Success of Party—Roll Call of States Forced and Only 181½ Votes Mustered for Minority Substitute—888½ Cast Against It—Convention Adjourns Sine Die.

Coliseum, St. Louis, Mo., June 16.—After an unsuccessful fight to throw out the suffrage plank in the Democratic platform as approved by President Wilson the Democratic national convention at 3:09 o'clock this afternoon adopted the whole platform including the planks on suffrage and Americanism by acclamation.

The fight on the suffrage plank was the first row to ripple the harmony of the convention. The first on it was led by Governor Ferguson of Texas and it seemed to have chance until Senator Walsh of Montana told the convention that President Wilson considered the suffrage plank as written as necessary to the success of the party.

A roll call of states was forced and only 181½ votes could be mustered for the substitute, 888½ were cast against it. Then the plank itself and the whole platform was adopted by a roaring chorus of approval. After some formality the convention then adjourned at 3:11 o'clock. It was all over.

referring to the platform. "I have not been able to sleep a moment in more than thirty hours."

Chairman Stone delegated the reading to Senator Walsh of Montana and Senator Hollis of New Hampshire. Senator Walsh took the speaker's stand first and began reading at 12:35 o'clock.

The first applause given the platform was for the endorsement of the administration. The delegates gave an enthusiastic demonstration.

Before Senator Walsh had finished the preamble, spectators in the galleries began to leave and the noise made it difficult for delegates to hear.

Endorsement of the Underwood tariff act was given general applause.

Wilson Plank Applauded.

The plank on Americanism drawn by President Wilson himself was read next. Its denunciation of foreign influence in this country was roundly applauded.

The plank was intently followed. Its criticism of disloyalty by some Americans was loudly applauded. Excoriation of a political party that should receive such support received similar approval.

Declarations for military preparedness were also uniformly applauded. Close attention was given the plank relating to foreign policies. There was occasional scattering applause and cheers.

Mexican Plank Applauded.

The Latin-American policy plank got some applause, but more greeted the Mexican plank and frequently interrupted its reading, especially the re-affirmation of the Monroe doctrine. The assertion that American troops should be kept in Mexico until danger of raids subsided was loudly applauded. The assertion that intervention is a "last recourse" received applause. But generous approval was given to the endorsement of the president's attempt to prevent intervention.

After concluding the Mexican plank, Senator Walsh was "spelled" as Senator Stone characterized it. In the reading of the platform by Senator Hollis.

Cheers For Labor Planks.

The reading of the planks went on to scattered applause, but when the plank declaring for an eight hour day for federal employees, civil service pension, child labor and the general welfare plank were read there were loud yells of "Hoora."

When the woman suffrage plank was reached the galleries started a demonstration. Prolonged cheers, applause and whistling followed its reading emphasized by Senator Hollis.

Men For Suffrage.

The suffrage plank got more of a demonstration from the men than it did from the women.

The peace plank was moderately applauded; so was that upon prison reforms.

The reading of the platform was finished at 1:20. There were cheers and the band struck up again.

Chairman Stone then moved the adoption of the platform as read.

There were some cries of "vote it down," there were other cries of "shut up."

Martin Lomasney, a Massachusetts delegate, objected to the adoption. After a wrangle, Senator Stone yielded to Lomasney ten minutes of his time.

It turned out that Lomasney wanted to put in a plank to express the sympathy of the convention with "the people of Ireland."

"Raus mit ihm!" roared a Maryland delegate.

The convention rocked with laughter.

"Big Si" Cummings of Maryland moved that Mr. Lomasney's resolution be referred to the resolutions committee and Chairman James so ruled.

Wilson Nomination.

It lacked but four minutes of midnight when Senator Ollie James of Kentucky, permanent chairman of the convention, brought down his gavel with a bang and announced that the ticket which democracy will put before the people had been completed. Unbounded enthusiasm marked the session with a great demonstration

lasting forty-five minutes when John W. Westcott, attorney general of New Jersey, mentioned the name of Woodrow Wilson. It was 11:52 p. m. when the president was declared the standard bearer for a second time.

Marshall Named in Four Minutes.

It took only four minutes to place Vice-President Marshall's name before the convention and to nominate him by acclamation.

Great Crowd Arrives Early.

The crowd came early last night to hear the oratory and to see the demonstration in honor of the candidates. Long before 9 o'clock the hour for convening, the big Coliseum galleries and other reserved seats were filled. The delegates, however, were slow in arriving and scores of tardy ones were doomed to wait outside the big building while the Wilson demonstration was on progress. The crush within the building was so great that the city authorities ordered the doors closed.

Demands For Bryan.

When Chairman James rapped for order at 9:15 there were instant and insistent demands for Bryan. Senator James had anticipated the calls and immediately recognized Senator Thompson, who moved that the rules be suspended and that Mr. Bryan be invited to address the delegates. There was a preponderance of "yeas" and Mr. Bryan was escorted to the platform.

Spotlights from the gallery were thrown on Mr. Bryan as he stood on the speaker's stand, waiting for the cheering to subside. In his hand he carried a palm leaf fan which he wielded vigorously. On his coat was pinned a press badge. Mr. Bryan's speech was a review of the achievements of the Democratic party since Woodrow Wilson took office. He was unstinted in his praise of the president and was greeted with repeated storms of cheers as he recited the good things done by the Democratic party. Mr. Bryan warned to his subject when he spoke of peace.

"The president will not lack those who will defend his conduct in keeping the country out of war," he declared. "There was great cheering when he lifted his arms and solemnly said that 'in every home you will find a mother who will thank the president that her boy has not been sent to Mexico to die in the trenches.'"

Mr. Bryan said that if he understood the nation's opportunity, it is to lead the world away from its false philosophy and help it to build its hopes of peace on the enduring foundation of love and brotherhood and co-operation. "I am a lover of my country, I want my country to win this greatest of all prizes," he said. "As a Democrat, I want my party to have the honor that shall come with the accomplishment of such a task, and I stand with the Democrats of the nation to give Woodrow Wilson an opportunity to be that man."

The unqualified support given Mr. Wilson's activities in the interest of peace, won Mr. Bryan a most enthusiastic demonstration when he concluded and returned to his seat in the press section.

Westcott Makes Nominating Speech.

The crowd having been satisfied with hearing Mr. Bryan, settled back for the nominating. Alabama yielded to New Jersey when the roll was called for the presidential nominations and as Judge Westcott, who made the nominating speech for Mr. Wilson at Baltimore, four years ago, started for the platform, an enthusiastic Jerseyman slapped him on the back and said: "Good luck to you, Judge."

Judge Westcott spoke slowly and his voice was heard in every part of the hall. There were few interruptions until near the close when cries went up from different parts of the hall: "Name your man." When he did name his man there was tremendous cheering and the hall instantly became one huge kaleidoscope. Pictures of Woodrow Wilson burst forth in all parts of the vast auditorium.

Endless Parade Starts.

State standards were uprooted and an endless parade of delegates marched around the aisle encircling the seats of the delegates.

Suffragists Wore Yellow Parasols.

There was more wild cheering when suffragists got into the thick of things and mounted the rostrum holding aloft yellow parasols.

The demonstration lasted forty-five minutes. The great spectacular feature over, thousands in the galleries moved toward the exits and during the remainder of the session those parts of the coliseum were almost empty.

Harmon Second Nomination.

"Arizona," called the hoarse-voiced clerk. "Arizona yields to Ohio," was the response of Judson Harmon, attorney general under Grover Cleveland, and former governor of Ohio, who bowed his way to the speaker's stand.

Mr. Harmon, in a brief speech, seconded the nomination.

Nominated by Acclamation.

A mighty shout shook the building when Chairman James put the motion to name Mr. Wilson by acclamation. "I hereby declare Woodrow Wilson the nominee of the Democratic party for president of the United States by a vote of 1091 to 1," said the chairman,

LANE, GREGORY AND DAVIS OFTENEST MENTIONED AS SUCCESSOR OF HUGHES



Franklin K. Lane (top left), Solicitor General Davis (lower left) and Thomas Watt Gregory.

The men oftenest mentioned as the successor of Charles E. Hughes on the supreme court bench are Franklin K. Lane of California, secretary of the interior; Thomas Watt Gregory, U. S. attorney general, and John W. Davis of West Virginia, solicitor general of the United States.

as he brought the gavel down with a hard whack. There was more cheering.

Minority Voted Down.

By an overwhelming majority the Democratic convention, late today, voted down attempts to substitute the suffrage plank which had been approved by President Wilson.

The official vote was 181½ for the substitute and 888½ against it. The plank then was adopted as written by acclamation.

COL. ROOSEVELT SERIOUSLY ILL

Suffers Severe Coughing Spells and Looks Haggard and Feeble—Specialists Again Examine Him.

New York, June 16.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt suffered another severe coughing spell last night and this morning was barely able to speak above a whisper. His condition had so little improved that his physician, Dr. Hubert V. Guile, was called to the hotel where he is staying. Dr. Guile took him to his office for an examination.

The colonel's appearance as he left the hotel was haggard and he shook his head negatively when asked if he felt any better. The colonel's illness came upon him two days ago.

The colonel's illness came upon him two days ago when one of his coughing spells caused the snapping of ligaments of his ribs.

Dr. Guile, instead of taking the colonel to his own office, took him to that of another physician, Dr. Arthur B. Duell, about two blocks from the colonel's hotel. After remaining there about twenty minutes Colonel Roosevelt walked back alone to the hotel, very slowly and immediately went to his room.

CADET COMMANDANT DIES AT ACADEMY

West Point, N. Y., June 16.—Lieutenant-Colonel Morton F. Smith, commandant of cadets at the United States military academy died at his military headquarters here today after a brief illness. He was born in Colorado on July 30, 1872, and was appointed a cadet at the military academy, June 17, 1891, graduating with the class of '95.

Colonel Smith has been commandant of the academy since April 1914. By virtue of that appointment he ac-

WILSON FLOODED WITH TELEGRAMS

Washington, June 16.—President Wilson early today received the following telegram from Vice President Marshall at Indianapolis:

"In the fight which you are to win I am always yours to command."

Mr. Marshall's message was one of hundreds received.

The president was in a happy frame of mind. He rose early enough to read newspaper accounts of his nomination of which he had been notified by Secretary Tumulty just as he was retiring at 1 o'clock.

RUSSIANS USING JAPANESE GUNS

Shells Filled With New Explosive Have Destructive Power Which Is Terrific.

London, June 16, 12:05 p. m.—A dispatch to the Central News from Petrograd says that much of the effectiveness of the Russian artillery in their great Galician drive is due to the use of big Japanese guns. These guns are said to be more powerful than any that the Russians have had heretofore and are charged with shells filled with a new explosive, the destructive power of which is terrific.

HIGH PRICE OF FOOD CAUSES RIOTS

Amsterdam, June 16, via London, 12:10 p. m.—Disturbances at Rotterdam by demonstrators against the high price of food were repeated last night, especially in the neighborhood of the town hall. There was some stone throwing and the police cleared the streets by charging the crowds.

LIBEL SUIT

Chicago, June 16.—The trial of the \$100,000 libel suit, brought by the Chattanooga Medicine Company against the American Medical Association, went to the jury at 11 o'clock today. The action was brought by the medicine company to secure damages against the medical association for alleged libel. It was charged that the journal of the medical association referred to Wine of Cardui as a nostrum.

ITALIANS REPULSE MASS ATTACK OF AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN TROOPS

Piles of Corpses Left Before Italian Trenches—Eighteen Battalions Make Fierce Attack on Line and Lose Many Men—Russians Capture 14,000 More Austrian Soldiers and 100 Officers—Powerful German Attacks on Verdun Front Break Down Under French Machine Gun Fire.

Petrograd, June 16, via London, 4:40 p. m.—The capture of an additional 100 officers and 14,000 men was announced today by the war office. The Russians succeeded in the offensive along the southern front are continuing.

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The statement says enemy attempts on June 15, to surprise Italian positions at Sierravalle and Coni Sunga, in the Lagarina valley, were repulsed.

"On the Asiago plateau," the statement continues, "the enemy, in a mass estimated at eighteen battalions, attacked our line between Monte Paris and Monte Lemerle after the usual artillery preparation. These attacks were decisive in the center and demonstrative on the flanks. An artillery curtain of fire preceded and protected these fierce attacks of the enemy infantry which invariably broke down before our lines, where the enemy left piles of corpses."

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The text of the communication says:

"On the left bank of the Meuse the Germans last night delivered several counter attacks upon the trenches on the southern slopes of Dead Man's Hill which were occupied by us yesterday. All their endeavors failed under the French fire. The total number of German prisoners taken at this point reaches five officers and 180 men."

"On the right bank of the river the enemy yesterday evening directed a powerful offensive against our positions north of Thiaumont farm fortifications from Hill No. 321 as far as the side of Hill No. 320."

"The successive attacks of this movement broke down under the fire of our machine guns and our infantry and it resulted in heavy losses to our assailants."

"Further east following a violent bombardment with large caliber shells, the Germans undertook an attack at about 10 p. m. upon our trenches on the southern side of the Callette wood. Our curtain of fire at once brought into play, prevented the enemy from coming out of his trenches."

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"Further east following a violent bombardment with large caliber shells, the Germans undertook an attack at about 10 p. m. upon our trenches on the southern side of the Callette wood. Our curtain of fire at once brought into play, prevented the enemy from coming out of his trenches."

German Attacks Break Down

Paris, June 16, 11:30 a. m.—Powerful German attacks made last night on the French position southeast of Thiaumont farm on the Verdun front broke down under the French machine gun and infantry fire, according to today's statement by the war office.

The statement says the Germans began their assault at six o'clock. In the evening on the right of the Meuse from Hill No. 321 to the edge of Hill No. 320. At the same time another attack was launched at the southern edge of the Callette wood. All attacks were repulsed.

The trench captured by the French yesterday on the southern slope of Dead Man's Hill was also the object of several German counter attacks during the night, all of which failed. It is announced that the total number of prisoners taken by the French at the time of the capture of the trench is five officers and 18 soldiers.

The text of the communication says:

"On the left bank of the Meuse the Germans last night delivered several counter attacks upon the trenches on the southern slopes of Dead Man's Hill which were occupied by us yesterday. All their endeavors failed under the French fire. The total number of German prisoners taken at this point reaches five officers and 180 men."

"On the right bank of the river the enemy yesterday evening directed a powerful offensive against our positions north of Thiaumont farm fortifications from Hill No. 321 as far as the side of Hill No. 320."

"The successive attacks of this movement broke down under the fire of our machine guns and our infantry and it resulted in heavy losses to our assailants."

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